MOORE DYE CHARGE

Attack on Chemical Foundation Based on Ignorance of Its Work.

TRUSTEES GET NO PROFIT GO

Organization Must License Others to Use Its Manufacturing Patents.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., general coun sel for the Chemical Foundation, Inc. which was bitterly attacked on the floor the House by Representative J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, yesterday wrote to Mr. Moore a letter declaring that his attack was based on inaccuracies and 'n ignorance of the formation anu work of the Foundation. He warmly denies the charge that the others connected with the orporation stand to make money out of taking over and licensing for Ameri-can manufacturers the German dye secrets gathered during the war by A. Mitchell Palmer when he was Allen Property Custodian.

Property Custodian.

He says that the selection of Francis P. Garvan of New York as president of the Foundation was urged by two ardent Republicans, Ramsay Hoguet, who was patent counsel for the custodian, and Mr. Choate himself, and that his selection was enthusiastically enterprise to the custodian and Mr. Choate himself, and that his selection was enthusiastically enterprise the custodian are selection. his selection was enthusiastically endorsed by the dysemakers, who are
chiefly concerned in the Foundation's
success. Mr. Choate says in his letter:
"In general, your criticisms fail to
take into account the situation which
called the Chemical Foundation into being. The custodian found himself in
consession, along with other Carrant ing. The custodian found animetral possession, along with other German property, of a mass of chemical patents which stood as an impassable obstacle in the path of American industry. That obstacle had to be removed. Unless obstacle had to be removed. Unless Congress (if it had the power) followed the English precedent and annulled the patents, which would have left the Germans free to import or make the patented dyes here, the ob-struction could be done away with only by a sale to good Americans.

"The patents could not be sold piecemeal, or they would not be worth defending. They had to be sold to strong
concerns, because no weak-firm could
stand the expense of defending. Tet if
sold to any existing concern, the inventions would be lost to all others and
a monopoly would be created.

"The only way in which the patents
could be made available to all, and at
the same time used to fight the German

the same time used to fight the German trust, was the creation of a trustee-

You state that the Chemical Foundation is 'capitalized at \$500,000 for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of dyestuffs in the United States.' This is the precise opposite of the truth. The foundation has no power under its char-ter to do anything of the kind. It can ter to do anything of the kind. It can only license others to manufacture under its patents. It must license by a non-exclusive license any competent and truly American manufacturer who may apply, up to the capacity of the market.

"The foundation was carefully organized in such a way that nobody can possibly make money out of it. No one of the trustees owns, or ever will own, a share of stock. The trustees, whom you present to the public view as dangerous financial bugaboos, serve permanently without compensation of any kind. Bo does the president. So at this time do even the minor executives, who doubtless will have to be paid salaries when the Foundation develops so as to take their Foundation develops so as to take their entire time. No officer or director owns stock except the necessary qualifying

You criticise the selection of the trusfees of the foundation on the ground that they are not dyemakers. In this, I think, you forget their function. They are not directors of the corporation, but all danger of falling into the control of any group which might use it for selfah interests the voting stock obviously had to be trusteed, as otherwise control might readily have been bought up by sir one, even by a single dyemaker, or by German agents. To insure impartial-ity in the issue of license the trustees had to be men wholly dissociated from danger of falling into the control the dyemaking or dye using in-s. It was evidently desirable that e men familiar with German comrelal crookedness. From these three

mproved.
"You criticise the connection of F. P. Garvan with the foundation on the ground that it must detract from his service as Alien Property Custodian, and hereafter as Assistant Attorney-General then he assumes that office. Mr. Gar-ian however, became president of the cundation on its organization in Februker. 1919, long before he became Cus-odian. He did so most unwillingly, on crisuasion amounting almost to duress rum Ramsay Hoguet (patent counsel the Custodian, who was one of the ding spirits in the creation of the middlen and who, like you and like spelf, is an ardent Republican). We naisted on his taking the place because we felt that his knowledge of German methods and men and his organizing

ebility were indispensable.

"You suggest that the foundation in-tends to fix the price of dyestuffs" and may contravene the Sherman law. There in the contravence the Sherman law. There is certainly no intention to fix prices and no real power to do so. Moreover, it applies to only a fraction of the industry, the patents covering only about a quarter of the dyes used before the war, and none of those made in the United States to-day. There can be no contravention of the Sherman law because the only moreover. cause the only monopoly involved is that granted by the patent laws, and the ben-ells of even this authorized monopoly are available to all."

PERSHING AWARDS D. S. C.'S.

Honor Emblems Go to Officers and

Enlisted Men. WARHINGTON, June 27,-The War Deattment to-day announced award of the Destinguished Service Cross by Gen. ershing to the following officers and misted men of the American Expedi-

enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces:
Capt. Albert F. Baxter. Fairmont.
Neb.: Lieut. Royal H. G. Smith. South torham. Me.: Sergeants Claude E. Cavene. Hess May. Tex.: Thomas W. Murphy. New Haven. Conn.: John Hussey. Holyoke, Mass., and Frederick J. Hiswke. East Greenwich. R. I.
Corporals Joseph C. Hahn, St. Louis, and Thomas Stirling. Denver. Col.
Privates Clifford C. Kidd and Fred S. Smith. Denver. Col.: Leo L. Sandman, Barrington, Ill.: Dwight F. Lamson, Little River. Kan.: Quincy R. Seymour. Bartoul, Kan.: Fred Forbis, Holt's Summit. Mo.: August Hogeman, Glen Ullin, N. D.; Olaf Brekke, South Fergus Falls, Minn. and William J. Hughes, Goodhope, Ill.

Turks Put Ban on Militta Bands.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- Formation of unteer militia bodies or guerilla de has been forbidden by the Turk-Minister of Interior on the ground such organizations would prejudice lovernment's peace plans, according dylens received to-day by the State

ALASKA DRENCHED BY HENRY WRATHY AT SULPHUR LADEN RAIN

FALSE, SAYS CHOATE Believed to Have Been Caused by Volcano.

Dawson, June 27.—A sulphur laden shower of rain, a rare phenomenon, fell over Dawson and its vicinity last night. A thirty minute downpour left pools and sidewalks streaked with a yellow substance which chemists declared was sulphur and which they believed was carried in the upper atmospheric currents from some distant volcano eruption. A similar precipitation has been reported at Eagle, a hundred miles north of Dawson, and also in northern British Columbia.

PATROLMAN ON DEFENCE.

ands Says Bellevue Staff of War dens Was Inadequate.

Patrolman Charles D. Sands, who was on duty at the prison ward of Believue thospital May 27 when Capt. Fritz Duquesne escaped, took the stand in his own defence yesterday before Deputy Commissioner Leach on charges of neglect of duty. The patrolman said there were eighteen prisoners in the ward at the time, and it was practically impossible for one man to watch them all A the time, and it was practically impos-sible for one man to, watch them all A prisoner suffering from alcoholism had given considerable trouble that morning nographers on Broadway on a charge of and was occupying most of the nurses and guards, he said. Charies J. Murray, an attendant, who

was on duty between 1 and 4 o'clock that morning, testified that Duquesne's cot was situated in one of the darkest corners of the ward, and before the priscorners of the ward, and before the prisoner was found to be missing the bedictore was found to fail for the form of a sleeping man. Duquesse usually pulled the clothes over his head, he spid. Estimates of the time that would be required to saw through the window bars varied. Frank Matjen and Nicholas Diets, iron workers, said with a good saw the bars could be cut through in three minutes. Albert Richter estimated five minutes with a hacksaw and thout twelve hours with an ordinary small saw. Capt. William H. Ward testified that he had found two of the hars, each three-quarters of an inch thick, had been sawed through near Duquesne's bed. At the close of the hearing Commissioner Leach reserved decision.

BROKE NECK IN 1916; IS ALIVE.

Also: Wins Award. Charles Mercer of 79 Court House lace, Jersey City, fell from a ladde July 31, 1916, breaking his neck and fracturing his spine. In spite of this. Mercer is still alive, although he is per-

nanently disabled. Yesterday before Deputy sioner George J. Jaeger of the New Jer-sey Department of Labor Mercer was awarded \$10 a week, to be paid from the weeks after the award. Mercer was employed by Thomas Brown & Bro. of Jersey City.

Inspector Tries to Defend Sleuth Who Accused Girls - of Flirting.

BLAMES PEACOCK ALLEYS

Woman Employee of Hotel Tells of False Arrest by

terday of John J. Gunson, a detective attached to the staff of Inspector Dominick Henry of the Tenderloin district on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer, that it was really Henry who was on trial and not the young policeman.

nographers on Broadway on a charge of flirting was held by First Deputy Com- abused her in front of the Knickerbocke nissioner John A. Leach, Third Deputy Commissioner Augustus Drum Porte nd Fifth Deputy Commissioner Mrs. El len A. O'Grady.

len A. O'Grady.

The police officials heard the stories of Sally Cobin, 214 Henry street, and Lillian Cohen, 159 South Second street, Brooklyn, and then Henry took the stand. All during the trial he was unable to keep his seat and constantly asked William E. Mayer, Assistant Corporation.

Gunson and his partner, spoke to them, Gunson and his partner, Detective Maloney, at that point walked up and accused them of flirting.

What attracted Gunson's attention to the girls, so the evidence brought out yesterday, was the fact that they went

resterday, was the fact that they went through a hotel corridor.

"We have had complaints from the Federal Government that the 'peacock' alleys' in some of the New York hotels are camping grounds for women of ill repute." Inspector Henry testified for Gunson yesterday. "The management of some of these hotels asked us to do something to stop the practice. We convicted ten women.

to Miss Cobin told them to "beat it" and arrested the girls. Assistant District Attorney Sømuel Markewich, who is a personal friend of the Cobin family, emphatically said that in his opinion the men were to blame. He knew the Cobin girl to be eminently respectable.

Inspector Henry tried to have introduced in the testimony the assertion that the Cobin girl told William E. Mott, a secret service man, who worked in her building, that she was married and had a two-year-old daughter. Mott is now a bleycle cop.

"Sure I told him that," Miss Cobin agreed. "He was always pestering me to go out with him and one day going down the elevator I used that excuse. He was an awful pest."

Commissioner Leach appeared to be

Commissioner Leach appeared to be impressed with the testimony that the girls went to Broadway at 10 o'clock at night. That seemed strange to him and he pressed the girls for some explanation other than that they wanted to go to the movies.

Assistant District Attorney Marke-

Assistant District Attorney Markewich declared the girls enjoy the same
rights that men do with respect to walking on Broadway or any other street in
New York and that a girl's morals
werent in danger just because she walks
along Broadway at 10 o'clock at night.
Henry's recollection about this case
was perfect, but was foggy when Mrs.
Clarice M. Barright, counsel for the
girls, asked him whether he remembered
another occasion. December 6, 1918. another occasion, December 6, 1918, when Mrs. Margaret Holden, widowed mother of two children, showed him her torn waist and complained that Gunso

Mrs. Holden works in the Knicker bocker. Her hours are from 4 in the afternoon until midnight. She was coming out of the hotel on the night in question when her attention was at-tracted to a woman whose fingernal had been torn off and was suffering painfully ng she was discharged by the court. She has secured Mrs. Barright for attorney, and wanted her charge added

to that of the other two girls yesterday afternoon. Commissioner Leach told her to record her complaint with the 'n-

spector.

A few minutes later she returned to the courtroom and said she had gone to Chief Inspector John Daly, but that he had refused to receive her complaint "because she was excitable," and "if he were to be bringing his men up on charges all the time where would the department be."

A Sun man was admitted to Daly's outer office later in the afternoon to ascertain the attitude of Daly toward the complaint. One cannot see Daly, his office is guarded by a portly major domo. The way one interviews Daly is to tell the major domo everything you would say to Daly if you were privileged to meet him face to face. This is then laborlously written out on yellow paper by the major domo, who then enters the Presence. A little later the major domo returns with the answer: "The Chief Inspector has nothing to say."

The Gunson case will be continued next Wednesday morning. the complaint. One cannot see Daly, his

Is Increasing.

Murphy of the Department of Labor told the members of the National Association of Real Estate Boards at their convention here to-day that the "own your own home" campaign recently started by the Department has been so successful that in 200 cities in thirtyeight States the building permits for April and May showed an enormous increase over the same menths of last year. These cities, he declared, represent a large proportion of the total

sent a large proportion of the total population of the United States.

"A common interest in the nation's wealth and the w.dest possible distribution of real property is essential to our national well being," he said. "Statistics show that tenantry has been increasing in this country in the last twenty years at the rate of 3 per cent. for each ten year period. In France, it is said, but 20 per cent. of the people live under the rental system, while in this country in 1890 52 per cent. lived under that system, 3 per cent. more in 1910 and probably 58 per cent. more in 1910 and probably 58 per cent. now.

"Slight as the percentage changes are, the tendency toward tenantry in this country has extended over many years and is a most ominous sign for a coun-

tracted to a woman whose fingernall had been torn off and was suffering painfully from the injury. While dressing the wound for the woman she says Gunson roughly grabbed her and with no explanation arrested her. The next morning she was discharged by the court.

class is decreasing.
William E. Shannon of Washington who was associated with the United States Housing Corporation during the war period, declared that Americans need no lessons from abroad as to house planning, and urged the real estate men to work against the proposed visit of a Congressional commission to Europe to study the housing systems there with a view to their adoption in this country. "This idea," he declared, "is not for the welfare of our republic."

FRENCH REFORM ELECTIONS.

Adopted Provides Departments Name Deputies.

Paris, June 27.—The Senate yester-iny passed the electoral reform bill by vote of 129 to 4. The bill, providing for the election of members of the House of Deputies by departments instead of by arrondissements, passed the Chamber of Deputies April 18. Besides the provision for the election of members of the Chamber of Deputies, the bill carries other reform neasures applicable to elections

LINES IN DEFAULT

HOME OWNING DRIVE May Make Good Later and Avoid Receivership.

Three surface line subsidiaries of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will not pay interest due July 1 on their bonds, it was announced yesterday by their board of directors. The default will be made good, it is hoped, and an extension of the Brooklyn traction recoverable availed.

elvership avoided. The announcement was made coinci-dent with the making of an order by Federal Judge Mayer directing Lindley

THREE B. R. T. SURFACE dent of the surface line companies, and Carl M. Owen, counsel for Receiver Garlison, said yesterday that there would

be no extension of the receivership until the autumn at least.

The interest on surface line bonds, which will not be paid, is the semi-annual installment due under the following mortgages: Nassau Electric Railroad Company, first consolidated mortgage, 4 per cent., under which bonds of a face value of \$10,347,000 are in the hands of the public; Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, three consolidated mortgages, which comprise the funded debt, and aggregate \$6,480,000; Brooklyn and Queens County, first mortgage, 5 per cent., \$1,500,000.

It has been decided to pay the quarterly rental instalment due July 1 from the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company

refunding 4 per cent. bonds, issued under a mortgage of 1902. Of these there are \$27,621,090 outstanding, of which only \$3,439,000 are held by the public. The Central Union Trust Company is the

mortgage 5 per cent, bonds issued under a mortgage of 1895. The Equitable Trust Company is the trustee. There are \$7,000,000 in these bonds outstanding. In-terest was due April 1. It was past on a tentative recommendation of the cial master, which he has since

ASKS REPEAL OF ZONE LAW. Mondell Would Restore Pre-Was

Federal Judge Mayer directing Lindley M. Garrison, as receiver of the Brooklyn Helghts Railroad Company and to pay interest due on its bonds on July 1.

The surface lines which will make a temporary default are the Brooklyn. Gueens County and Suburban Railroad Company; the Coney Island and Brooklyn. Gueens County and Suburban Railroad Company; the Coney Island and Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

Both Col. Timothy S. Williams, presi
terly rental instalment due July 1 from the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

This forestalls any effort to sever the leased line from the system.

On a motion of Carl M. Owen as solicitor for Receiver Garrison, Judge Mayer yesterday ordered that the interpost of the control of Carl M. Owen as solicitor for Receiver Garrison, Judge Mayer yesterday ordered that the interpost of the control of Carl M. Owen as solicitor for Receiver Garrison, Judge Mayer yesterday ordered that the interpost of the control of Carl M. Owen as solicitor for Receiver Garrison, Judge Mayer yesterday ordered that the interpost of the control of Carl M. Owen as solicitor for Receiver Garrison, Judge Mayer yesterday ordered that the interpost of the control of Carl M. Owen as solicitor for Receiver Garrison, Judge Mayer yesterday ordered that the interpost of the control of Carl M. Owen as solicitor for Receiver Garrison, Judge Mayer yesterday ordered that the interpost of the control of Carl M. Owen as solicitor for Receiver Garrison, Judge Mayer yesterday ordered that the Interpost of the Carl M. Owen as solicitor for Receiver Garrison, Judge Mayer yesterday ordered that the Interpost of the Carl M. Owen as solicitor for Receiver Garrison, Judge Mayer yesterday ordered that the Interpost of the Carl M. Owen as solicitor for Receiver Garrison, Judge Mayer yesterday ordered that the Interpost of the Carl M. Owen as solicitor for Receiver Garrison, Judge Mayer yesterday ordered that the Interpost of the Carl M. Owen as solicitor for Receiver Garrison, Judge Mayer yesterday

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UNITED CIGAR STORES

Why You Are Paying War-Prices In Peace Times

twenty-six Democratic members of the Massachusetts legislature cabled to President Wilson that "The citizens of the United States want you home to help reduce the high cost of living which we consider far more important than the League of Nations.

A man's suit of clothes that cost \$15.00 in 1914 costs \$26.00 to-day; shoes that were \$9.00 in 1914 cost \$15.50 now; a woman's suit that cost \$15.00 in 1914 is \$24.00 to-day; every item in both men's and women's wearing apparel has nearly doubled in price, while food, shelter, fuel, heat, and light have soared to equally high levels. This condition prompts the Detroit News to declare that "what the eating, sleeping and dressing world wants to know is whether the cost of necessities is justified?" The consumer finds it hard to understand, according to the Buffalo Evening News, "why six months after the end of fighting, prices instead of taking a fall, are forever

THE LITERARY DIGEST presents this week in its leading article a comprehensive survey of the elements affecting present living costs; comparative tables showing the difference in prices of many articles in 1914 and to-day, the opinions of bankers, merchants and manufacturers as to the future outlook, and the observations of editorial writers throughout the country on the situation. This article should be of practical value to every DIGEST reader.

Other striking features in this week's DIGEST are: What the American Soldier Thinks of the French People

This Article Reflects With Illuminating Detail the Opinion of the American Doughboy As Exprest In Talks With Returning Soldiers, In Soldiers' Letters, etc.

Britain's Clean-cut Across-the-Atlantic Victory Neutral Friends of Germany War-Ravished Poland Reviving Is France Ruined in Victory? New Standards for Our Children New Instruments for Ocean Flight "Lincoln" Holding the London Theatre World Protestant Efforts at Reconstructing Europe

Union Labor Lets Down the Bars to the Negro Our New Attitude Toward Mexico The Socialists Become Unsociable and Split Their Party Czecho-Slovak Land for the People Below Decks on a U-Boat

Taking Medicine by Inhalation Changing Airplanes in Mid-air College Men in the War Finland: Its History, People, and Internal Politics, with Map

Personal Glimpses of Men and Events News of Finance and Commerce Many Interesting Illustrations, Including Humorous Cartoons

"The Digest" Paves the Way To Prosperity

It goes without saying that you want to succeed in life, or, if you are already successful, that you want to make that success greater and more far-reaching. There is no royal road to prosperity, it is reached by all sorts of routes, likely and unlikely, but there is a recipe, which, coupled with plenty of persistent application, is as apt to help you to fortune as anything known to humankind. It may be defined in one word—"education." Now, aside from the col-

lege variety, which few of us have had and the rest are too busy to think of, there remains only that obtained from intimate knowledge of men and events. To such knowledge there is no surer, saner guide than THE LITERARY DIGEST, greatest of news-magazines, the weekly upon which more than a million Ameri-cans depend for their information on the live issues of the day. This ever-increasing army represents our best and highest citizenship. Be wise and enlist in it to-day.

June 28th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest